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NOVEMBER 1886

A * SOUVENIR *

OF THE



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

AND THE

CITY OF WINNIPEG

COMPILED BY
DAVID G. HOLT

H. BUCKLE & SONS



THE PROVINCIAL CABINET.

THE HONORABLE JOHN NORQUAY, Premier;
President of the Council, and Commissioner of Railways.



HONORABLE C. P. BROWN,
Secretary.

HONORABLE A. A. C. LARIVIERE,
Treasurer.

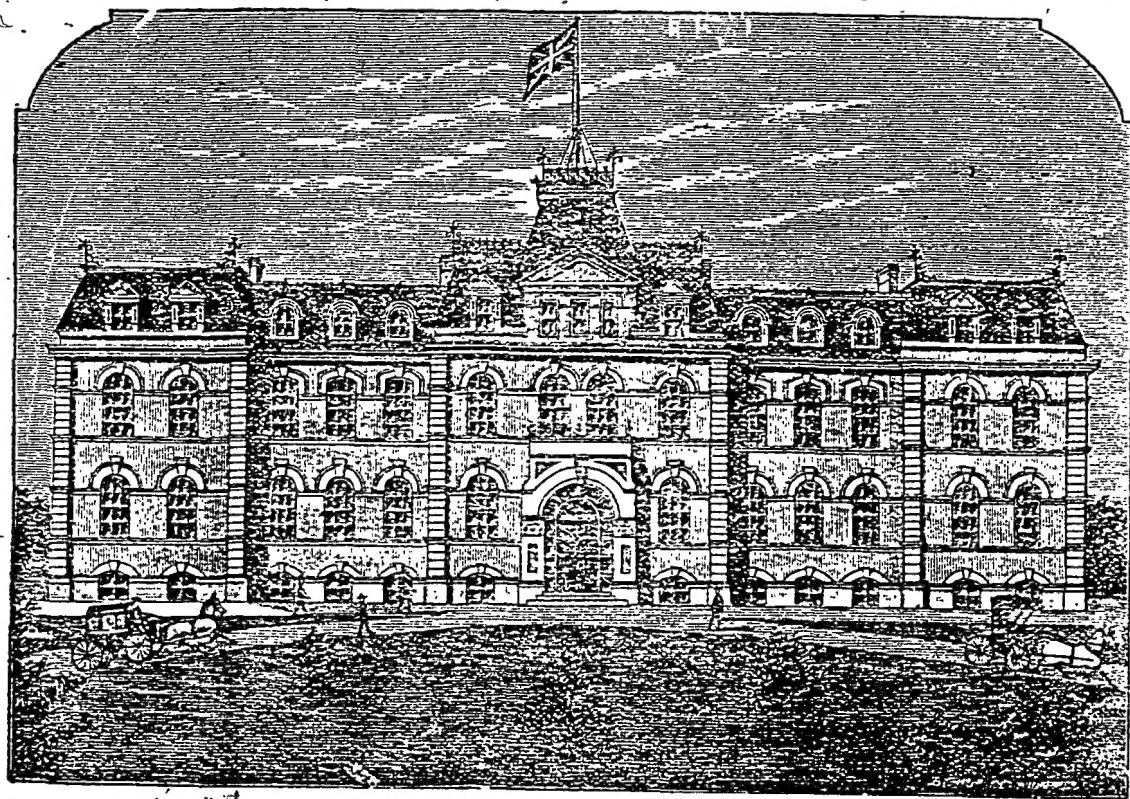
HONORABLE D. H. WILSON,
Minister of Public Works.

HONORABLE C. E. HAMILTON,
Attorney General.

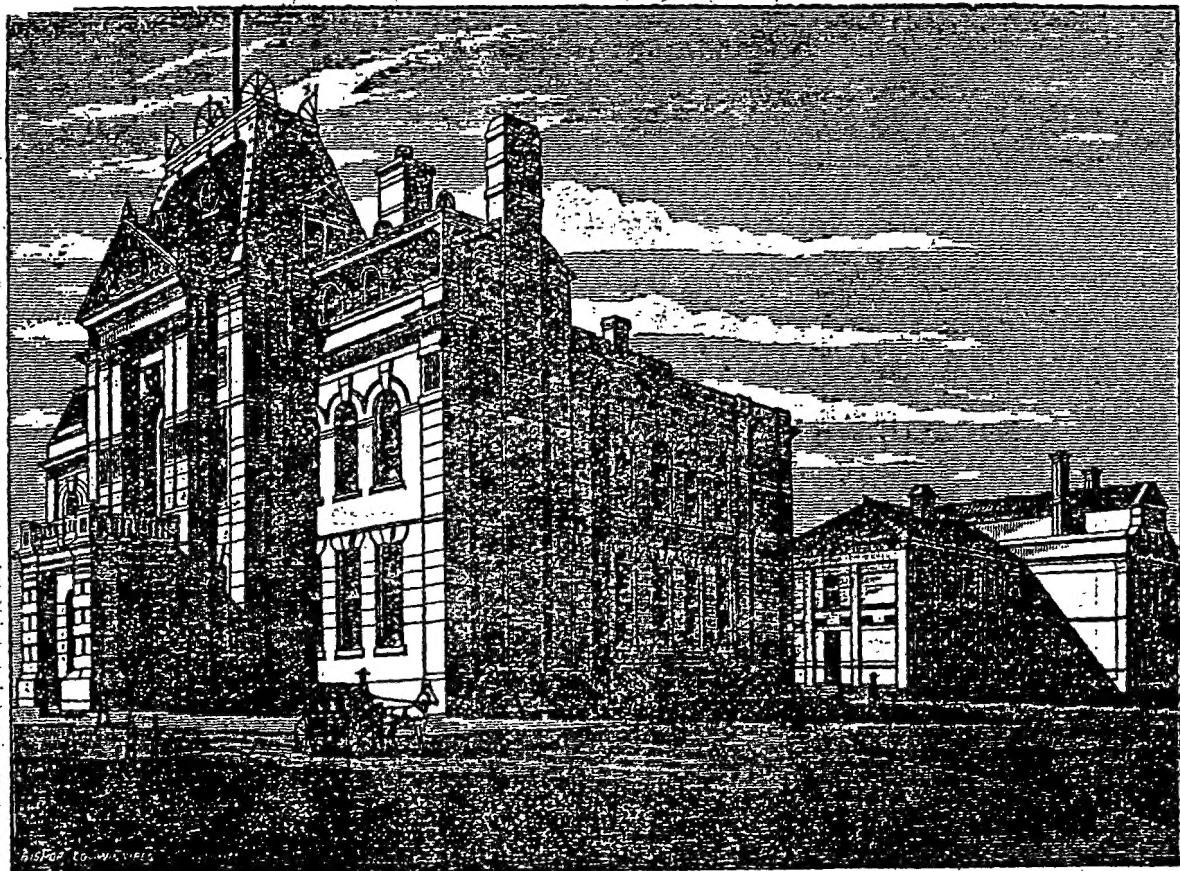
HONORABLE D. H. HARRISON,
Minister of Agriculture, Statistics and Health.



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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE HALL AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING,



PROVINCIAL COURT HOUSE

MANITOBA.

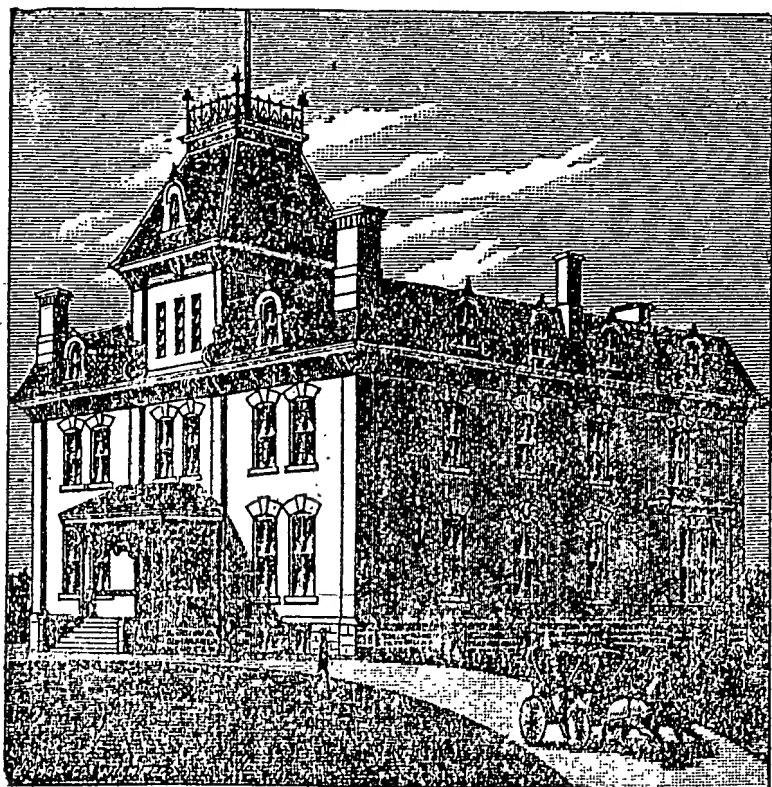
*There is a Land of Pure Delight, a Land of Great Surprises,
Where Wheat, Oats, and Barley too, Take
First and Second Prizes.*

IT IS THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The Province of Manitoba, the "Wheat Field of the World," is the heart of the Dominion of Canada. With an area of 75,000,000 acres it is destined to outrival all agricultural competitors both in quantity and quality of productions. For never in the history of the Western Hemisphere has such a fertile body of land been opened up to settlement or such extraordinary inducements offered to emigrants, as the Dominion Government is doing with the lands of Manitoba. It is a land of plenty; a land for the rich and the poor. For the rich, because of the unequalled opportunities for investment, and for the poor because there is invariably no end to work in the development of a new country. It is a land for the merchant and the husbandman. For the former, as new villages are springing into existence, and for the latter, as thousands of acres are only awaiting the advent of the farmer with his plow to turn over the sod. It is a land, with its bracing-atmosphere, for the indispensed; a haven of rest for the weary, and a paradise for the sportsman. Not a land of milk and honey, but one of No. 1 Hard wheat.

The immense emigration to Manitoba and Northwestern Canada, and the absorption of government land by actual settlers during the past seven years, has been noted as something unprecedented in the history of the settlement of any territory. Although it is but a few years since this famous Province was practically a terra incognita, untraversed save by Indians and traders, its fame has traveled too far, and the story of its wonderful capabilities and their rapid development been too widely and too graphically told for any one to be in ignorance as to either its situation or its character.

Manitoba is well watered by lakes and rivers. The most significant of the former being Lake Winnipeg. The southern end is 40 miles north of the

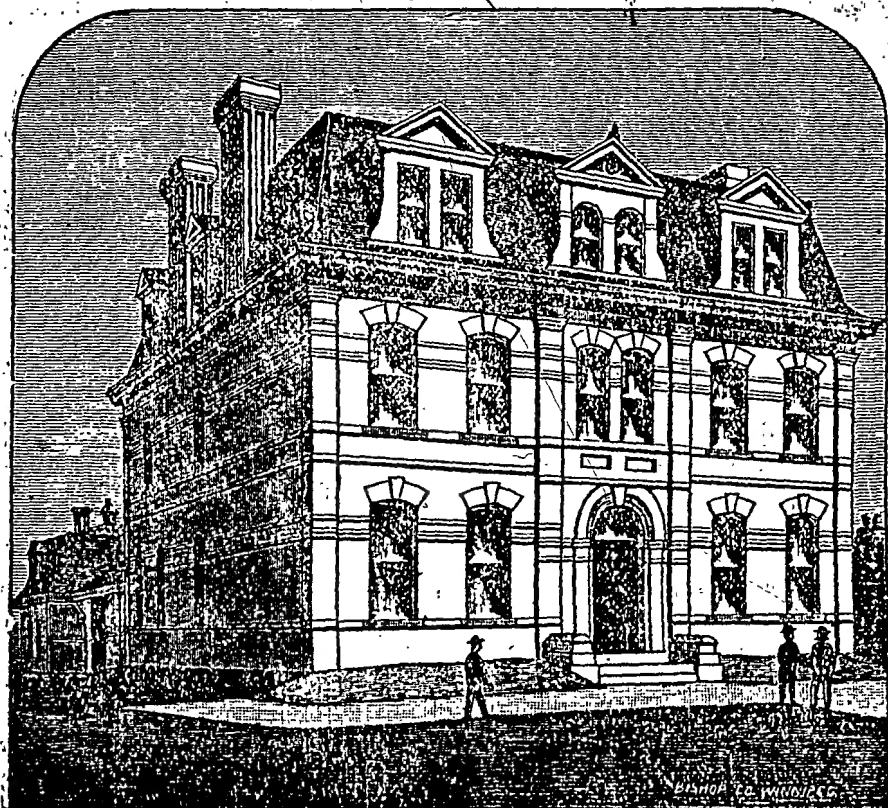


GOVERNOR-GENERAL AIKINS' RESIDENCE.

City of Winnipeg and the lake extends 280 miles in a northerly direction. It is from 30 to 60 miles in width, has a coast line upwards of 1,000 miles; it has a surface of 9,000 square miles; is 710 feet above the sea, and drains an area of country estimated at 400,000 square miles. Lake Manitoba is north-west of the City of Winnipeg. It is about 150 miles long by 10 to 30 miles wide, and contains an area of 3,000 square miles. Lake Winnipegosis is over 100 miles in length and 15 to 20 miles in width, while Lake Dolphin is about 25 miles long and from 8 to 18 miles wide. Aside from the above the Province is dotted here and there with innumerable small lakes, all of which afford a complete drainage to the country adjacent to them.

The Red River of the North and the Assiniboine are the principal streams

in the Province. The Red River enters at Emerson on the southern border and, flowing north, empties into Lake Winnipeg. This river drains over 10,000 square miles in Southern Manitoba, and in this valley is found the most productive soil in the world, as it has produced a larger yield and better quality than any similar area. The Assiniboine River enters the Province near the northwest corner, assumes a southeasterly direction 100 miles, by the section lines, then runs slightly north of east 180 miles, forming a junction with the Red River, into which it flows, at the City of Winnipeg. It



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

drains over 65,000 square miles of Canadian territory. The lakes and rivers of which we have spoken are all navigable, and boats ply on the water of all with comparatively little expense, but great success.

The class of settlers now in the Northwest come from the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, Ontario contributing by far the largest portion, composed principally of the very flower of her agricultural population. The arrivals from Europe are principally English, Scotch and Irish, including farmers, laborers and others, a majority of whom readily adapt themselves to their new life. There are also a large number of Germans and Scandinavians, hard-working, law-abiding citizens, whose co-patriots have proved themselves to be among the most valuable settlers in the United States.

The utmost religious liberty prevails everywhere in Canada. Churches of nearly all denominations exist, and are in a flourishing condition, and where a settlement is not large enough to support a regular church, there are always visiting clergymen to do the duty.

Means of education, from the highest to the lowest, everywhere abound in the Dominion. There are 425 free-school districts in Manitoba, where excellent education is given; and the road to the colleges and higher education is open and easy for all. In no country in the world is good education more generally diffused than in Canada. It is on the separate school system, and receives not only a considerable grant from the local government, but there is also 1,280 acres in each township set apart by the Dominion Government, the proceeds of which, when sold, are applied to the support of schools. There are a large number of superintendents in the Province, and teachers are required to pass a rigid examination before they are appointed. A high class of education is, therefore, administered.

The Northwest is divided into municipalities as fast as settlement progresses sufficiently to warrant it. These organizations take charge of the road, school and all local taxation, so that every man directly votes for the taxes he pays; and all matters of a municipal nature are administered by the reeve and council, who are each year elected by the people of the incorporation.

THE CEREAL PRODUCTS.

Wheat is the principal cereal grown in Manitoba, but oats and barley are a good crop. The quality of each is unsurpassed. Some 4,500,000 bushels of wheat found a market in the Province last year. While the yield is materially less, per acre, this year, the increased acreage will have a tendency to swell the total at least 1,500,000 bushels, and conservative estimates place the yield of 1886 at 6,000,000 bushels. The quality of the wheat last year was

not up to the usual standard of Manitoba hard, but the quality, as a whole, this season, has never been equalled. The first car load exported from the Province, of this year's crop, was raised near Carberry. It weighed 64 pounds to the measured bushel, and was shipped on the 3d of September to Toronto, Ont., by Samuel Spink, commission-merchant, 16 Logan street, Winnipeg.

HORSES, PIGS AND POULTRY.

The raising of horses has not as yet assumed any considerable proportions, though what has been done in this direction has met with unparalleled success. The country is peculiarly adapted to the raising of stock, and there are few sections where horses have such immunity, from the many diseases animals are heir to, as they have in Manitoba.

The Berkshire breed of pigs seems best suited to the country, as they mature rapidly and fatten easily. They live on the grass, and make good pork in six or seven months with proper feeding. The breeding and fattening of pigs is annually increasing.

Poultry do exceedingly well in the Canadian Northwest, especially turkeys, owing to the dryness of the climate.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Both cattle and sheep are raised with good returns, and it is important to add that no disease of a contagious or infectious character exists among them. No efforts are wanting on the part of the Provincial Government to promote the interest of breeders. One of the most recent measures adopted is the appointment of veterinary surgeons in each county, to carry out the stringent regulations now in force to prevent the introduction of disease among cattle and horses.

VEGETABLES.

Garden vegetables do exceedingly well throughout the province. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, and all staple vegetables attain an enormous size with a quality never exceeded, as was evidenced at the late Provincial Exhibition at St. Boniface.

FRUITS.

Wild fruits abound in large quantities in Manitoba, and attain a great perfection. Plums, grapes, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, cherries and cranberries are found in large quantities, and are of a lucious quality. Little attention has hitherto been paid to fruit culture, owing to the time of settlers being too much occupied in erecting buildings and getting their lands fairly under cultivation. But as the general improvement progresses fruit growing will, undoubtedly, receive its due share of attention.

H A R K,

*To the Tinkling of the Bells, Across the Prairies, Child, With
Joy Their Chimes the Chorus Swells, And
Manitoba's Wild.*

OVER HER RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The first railroad built and operated in Manitoba was a line of 66 miles from the City of Winnipeg to the Village of Emerson, connecting with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. For several years all Eastern connections were made via St. Paul and Chicago; but the unprecedented development of the Canadian Northwest demanded a more adequate railway system. And as a result we not only have an outlet to the coast of the Atlantic by a through Canadian line north of Lake Superior, but a total, in this Province alone, of 900 miles, and a connection with the Pacific coast.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operate 714 miles of road in Manitoba as follows:

Main Line—From Rat Portage on the east to Elkhorn on the west, a distance of 325 miles.

Pembina Branch—From Winnipeg south to Gretna, on the Southern border, 66 miles, and from Rosenfeld, 13 miles north of Gretna, directly west to Boissevain, 129 miles.

Manitoba & Southwestern Branch—Southwest from Winnipeg to Holland, 85 miles.

Emerson Branch—From Winnipeg to Emerson, 66 miles south of the former. Trains on this line connect with all through trains on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway.

West Selkirk Branch—From Winnipeg to West Selkirk. This little resort is 23 miles northeast of Winnipeg. Several picnics are held there every week throughout the summer, and excursion trains are run for the accommodation of the many people attending.

Stonewall Branch—From Winnipeg northwest to Stonewall, 20 miles.

The Canadian Pacific Company has a land grant including every odd-numbered section twenty-four miles each side of the track. The major portion of this grant is prairie land; is slightly undulating and well watered. There are, however, thousands of acres, heavily timbered, included in the grant. The lands are held at a very low figure, and the company is putting forth every inducement to accomplish their settlement and cultivation. The company's land commissioner, Mr. John H. McTavish, of Winnipeg, will forward full particulars upon application.

THE MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company has authority from the Dominion Government to construct and operate a line of road from Portage la Prairie, 56 miles due west of Winnipeg, to the main Saskatchewan River at or near Prince Albert, a distance of about 430 miles northwest. The company has already constructed and equipped and has now in operation an aggregate of 202 miles—180 miles of its main line to Langenburg; a branch of 12 miles, from Minnedosa, 135 miles northwest of Winnipeg, to Rapid City; and a branch of 10 miles, from Binscarth, 209 miles from Winnipeg, to Russell.

The Dominion Government made a grant of 2,752,000 acres to assist this enterprise. This land grant consists of some of the finest farming lands in Manitoba, and extends from the shores of Lake Manitoba to the Quill Lakes, a distance of 300 miles. The nature of the country is undulating; well watered; and the section through which the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway is projected is known as the "Park Lands of the Fertile Belt." North of the line of railway a heavy belt of timber extends along the whole distance from Minnedosa to Prince Albert.

It is unnecessary to quote from the many authorities who have written in favor of this country, as the settlers themselves are the best proof of its adaptability for agriculture, and they are in the main contented and well to do. It is enough to mention the two following facts occurring last year to show that it is a most prolific country for both grain growing and stock raising: One of the best car loads of wheat graded at the Port of Winnipeg as extra No. 1 hard, and weighing 65½ pounds to the measured bushel, was grown along the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern; and at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, at St. Boniface, in October, 1885, the first prize for Short-horn cattle were taken by the Binscarth farm, near Birtle, and Lynch's farm, near Westbourne.

Capitalists will find plenty of chance for the safe investment of money to aid in the development of this country. Mills, warehouses and stores are required at many new points along the railway, and afford a good return for the capital invested.

Maps showing settlement, list of lands open for entry, and all other information pertaining to the section traversed by the Manitoba & Northwestern can be had by applying to Land Commissioner A. F. Ederi, of Winnipeg.

MANITOBA AND HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

Since the days when Winnipeg was but a mere child, looking forward to the time when it would arrive at maturity and be able to vote, it has been a constant study how to gain the trade of the states, especially those lying in the northern portion of America. Many have been the conjectures and many have been the expressions that an outlet could be found whereby a direct market could be established with England, with Liverpool as the attracting magnet, whereby second, or middlemen, would be abolished, giving the producer a benefit of at least one-third more than he now realizes. It was also predicted some ten years ago that a mighty city would yet spring up to public gaze, and the Hudson Bay Company would extenuate its prosperity by lending a hand of substantial aid. That prediction has proven true, true as the word of inspiration; the city of the world is located—Winnipeg—but the predictor sleeps peacefully, quietly in the valley of plenty, and a silent tomb marks his bed in the city of the dead; alone he sleeps, with no cover but the broad, blue canopy of the heavens, while but a single star pins it down, there to await the final day when golden crowns and diadems will be given those who have been tried and trusty servants.

Enough has already been written about the vastness, the greatness, the immeasurability of the resources and hidden wealth of Manitoba to make a book which Moses, with all his inspiration, fain would undertake; but of all the anthems sung, or unsung, not a note has been set, or a lyre tuned, for the greatest of enterprises, the Hudson Bay Railroad. On the 9th day of October, 1886, the joyful news was heralded to the east, to the west, to the north, to the south, that the above company had commenced work upon one of the enterprises which appeared, at one time, an utter impossibility. Failures are among the decayed things of the past with President Hugh J. Sutherland, M. P. P. His indomitable energy enabled him to secure the hand of the government, and that mighty power has guaranteed the interest on \$5,000,000 worth of bonds. For years Mr. Sutherland has travelled from the Northwest to England and back, trying to impress, each time the more vividly, English

capital with an idea of the vast resources such an enterprise would give her, each time returning without success. Yet his zeal was but as bread cast upon the waters, returning after many days. At last his work has been crowned with success, and the mighty rumblings of the iron horse will soon be heard in a country of which so little has been said or written. In all enterprises discouragements arise, but in this instance no such thing is known, but if any arise they will at once be downed by the illumining brightness arising in the future sky of success, and the Hudson Bay Company "Rattles its bones over the stones, for it was only a pauper whom nobody owned."

That all the wheat of this Province, and also of the United States, seeks Liverpool as its final destination stands as an undisputed fact; in order that the producer may reap all the benefits possible, the saving of freight has been a study for many years. The route, via Churchill, as seen by the map, is sixty-four miles nearer Liverpool than Montreal, or the shortest route in the known world. The exact distance from Winnipeg to Churchill Harbor is 715 miles, and from Winnipeg to Liverpool, via Hudson's Bay is 3,641 miles, or 783 miles nearer than by way of Montreal, and 1,052 miles nearer than by Chicago. Not only is England brought so close that we can listen to her mighty bells which fill the heaven-ward-erected spires, but the Mongolian and Japanese empires are also brought 1,117 miles nearer Liverpool than by the old Montreal route, and 2,136 nearer than by New York, the crown city of the States.

Look carefully and examine studiously the map of this route. Line it from the great city of Winnipeg to its terminus at Churchill Harbor, the general communication of the mighty water privileges, a scenic effect which the arch-angels of heaven fain could picture. Starting at Winnipeg, its course runs between two prominent lakes—Manitoba and Winnipeg—following up a chain of lakes continuous to the mighty deep—Hudson's Bay—whose placid waters await the coming of the phantom ship. And a new research will be taken for other lands of gold and rubies.

To the east lies lake Winnipeg, who, with motherly kindness, opens her bosom to receive her adopted child, the Red River of the North, whose name is renowned from zone to zone and from Dan to Bersheba. Lake Winnipeg's placid waters sleep not, nor do they give up the hidden secrets buried beneath her mighty depths. The calm and pale-blue water, whose surface remains unrippled—except from an occasional ripple caused by some member of the finny tribe, whose home it is—have no ending, but roll on through time, calling to the rivers, who have adopted it as a home, "Roll on thou dark and

Churchill
Harbor
Hudson
Bay

M. & H. B.
R. R.

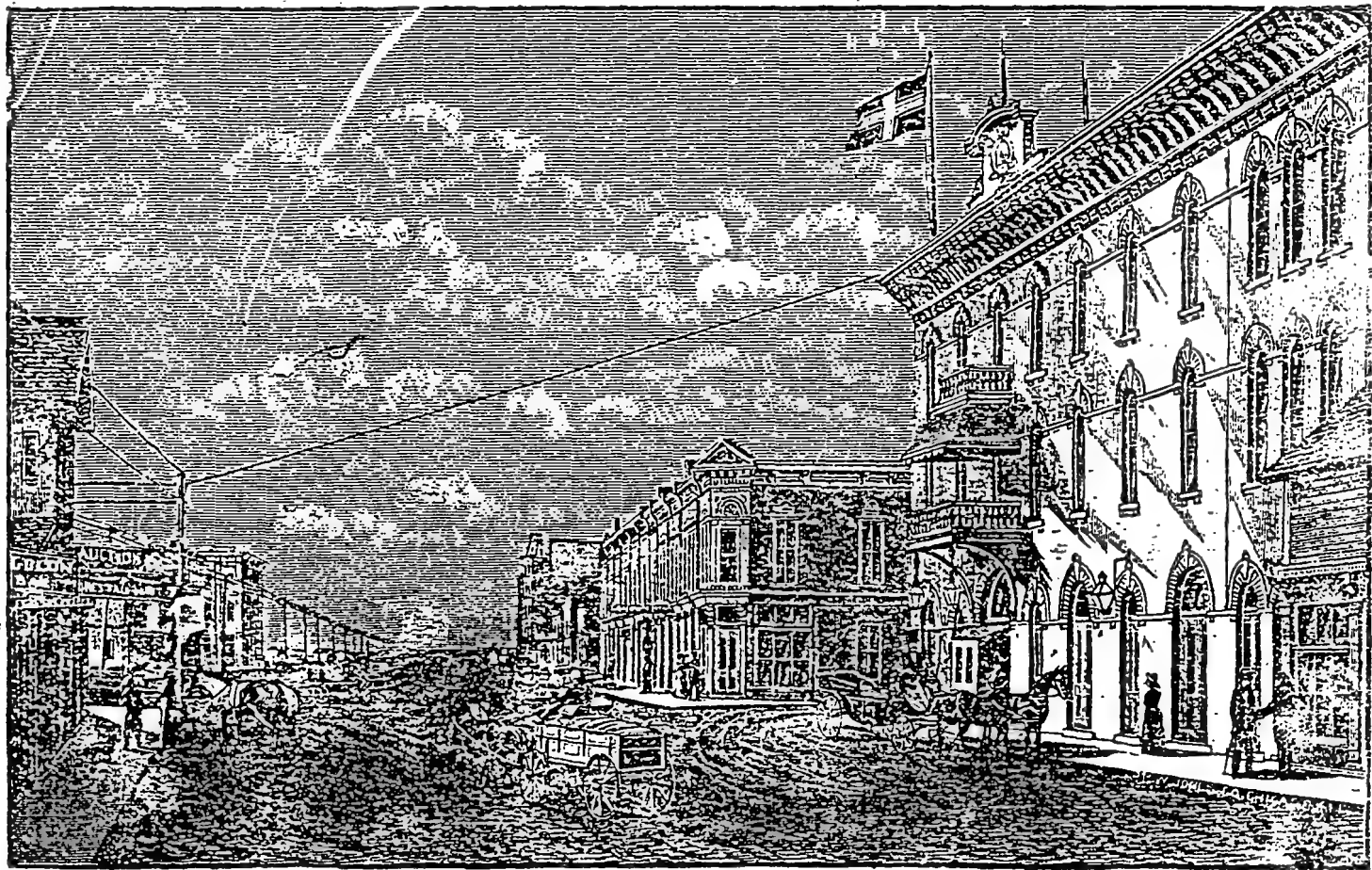
Winnipeg

mighty waters, roll." On its banks the stately pine rears its head in majestic pride, and vainly reaches for the dome of the heavenly sky. Bowing its head in reverence and coming back to earth, it tells its mother water of the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Lake Winnipeg listens in rapture, and shows its appreciation by rolling high a majestic wave of beauty, bringing in all the hues of the rainbow, and in proudness, almost sublime, recedes to its normal placidity.

To the west quietly sleep the waters of Lake Manitoba, the place where first Hiawatha wood and sung his songs of joy and sorrow, and where the red man floated on his barque and looked far into space, turning the while: "I am monarch of all I survey," dreaming not that the progress of civilization would soon transform his home of grandeur wild into a bustling and booming country. Cereal after cereal has taken the place of the grass and tree, and the white gods of business have driven the child of the forest into unexplored regions. He realizes that this is his home no more, and with silent tread and heavy heart he wends his way to the setting sun, humming a mournful dirge as the requiem to the dead. He looks back but once, but in that look he busies in his memory the happy by-gone days, and to his God curses the invasion of the white man.

In the commencement and completion of the Bay road Winnipeg has a grand future. Not only will this route control the wheat traffic of all the north-western provinces, but likewise the trade of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory. The people of these states and territories will at once realize that by shipping direct to Liverpool via the Hudson's Bay route they will receive at least 15 per cent. more for grain. This 15 per cent. will be received by the individual farmer, and the country benefitted by the dismissal of second men. The Hudson's Bay Railway has already revived business, and Winnipeg is about to realize a boom far in advance of anything it has ever witnessed, and the beauty of all is it will be PERMANENT. No other enterprise could bring to this country the advantages embodied in the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The people of the city and province are deeply indebted to the president Mr. Sutherland, and they will in time show their appreciation of his untiring zeal in the consummation of this great route.





VIEW OF PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, LOOKING WEST FROM MAIN STREET.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM CITY HALL.

WINNIPEG.

*Grand Winnipeg, Manitoba's Child, the Child of Mortal Song
has spread her Mansions oer the Wild for
nearly six miles long.*

MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

H. S. WESTBROOK, MAYOR.

ALDERMEN.

FIRST WARD.

STEWART MULVEY, SR.,
WILLIAM SUMNER.

SECOND WARD.

ALFRED PEARSON.
L. M. JONES.

THIRD WARD.

J. COLLOWAY,
JAS. PENROSE.

FOURTH WARD.

THOMAS RYAN,
ARCH. MCNEE.

FIFTH WARD.

GEO. H. CAMPBELL,
W. GRUNDY.

SIXTH WARD.

D. McDONALD,
E. D. MOORE.

THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

The City of Winnipeg is situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. It occupies the site utilized by the Hudson Bay Company, many years ago, as the distributing center for its trading posts scattered then, as they are now, throughout the Canadian Northwest. Although this country had been explored by a bold and resolute Frenchman as early as 1735, no material settlement of the Northwest took place until the latter half of the Nineteenth century. Not until close onto 1870 did the world realize or appreciate the fertility, worth and magnitude of this elysian region. Not until nearly 1870 was it demonstrated that the soil was peculiarly suitable for agriculture. And not until 1874 did the people hear and read of the City of Winnipeg, the metropolis of the Canadian West and Northwest.

A city charter was granted to Winnipeg in the year 1874. Even without railroad communication it grew to a city of 6,000 inhabitants. In the year 1879 the Canadian Pacific Company built its Emerson branch, connecting the city with the civilized world. Hence her unexampled growth. In the succeeding three years she tripled in size. To-day she stands out promi-

nently with a population of over 22,000 hard-working, educated, refined and loyal citizens. Each one, in his turn, works for the advancement of the city he represents. Substantial business blocks have replaced the huts of the Aborigines; and a city, noted for its prosperity, is that of Winnipeg.

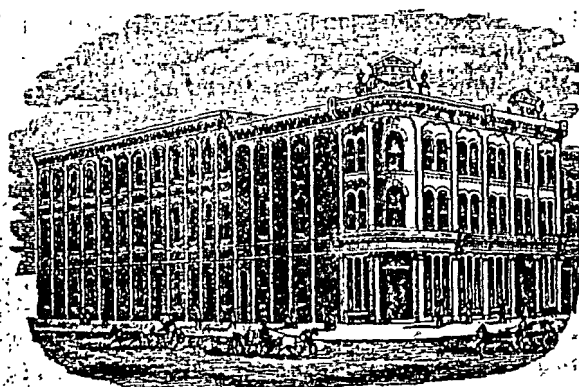
Traditional manuscript so far ignominiously fails to reveal statistics of any Oriental city that can proportionately compare with those of this city for the last seven years. Either Eastern cities never experienced such a growth or the ancient, medieval and modern historians have neglected to record them. But none could have occurred. There was but one place, but a single spot, on the surface of the earth where a village of two or three hundred people could spring into a great metropolitan center in less than a decade. There was only one place where a hamlet could develop into a distributing and wholesale center, for a territory more than 1,000 miles square, in so short a time. And that place forms the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. And the distributing and wholesale center is the City of Winnipeg.

Excepting a crumbled pile of stone, nothing remains of Fort Garry but the name. As a structure of fortification it is oblivious. The many thrilling incidents and trying privations, with which its name has been linked, have been chronicled by the essayist and historian; and a fort to which the Canadian Northwest looked for protection and defense is now pointed out as a total ruin. The crude and apparently barren country is bedecked with monumental buildings of prosperity; and old Fort Garry has given away to a city of greatness and wealth.

Thus we have the City of Winnipeg; less than 15 years of age. Not yet reaching the age of maturity, the age when an individual can take unto himself a quarter section of this golden belt; yet this young city has filed a pre-emption and homesteaded a tract of four miles square. It has cultivated it; fostered it; and built upon it; and to-day its assessed valuation, both real and personal, exceeds \$21,000,000.

The City of Winnipeg has in the neighborhood of 400 business houses; more than 50 manufacturing institutions, 50 first-class hotels and over a dozen banking houses. With this foundation laid, when only 15 years old, it is impossible to conceive what another decade will add. For Winnipeg, with its numerous natural advantages, cannot be held back by all the concentrated power of adverse elements.

The following cuts of buildings and the accompanying remarks of the occupants will convey an accurate idea of a number of Winnipeg's popular business houses:



J. H. ASHDOWN'S BLOCK.

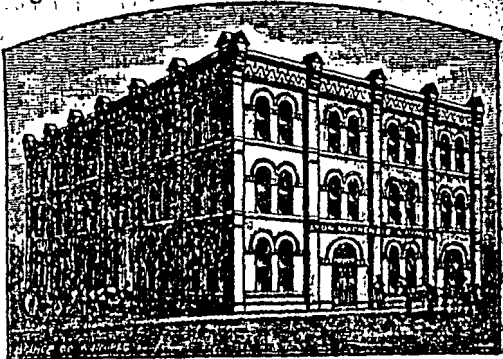
J. H. ASHDOWN.

The three-story, white-brick building, represented by the accompanying cut, is Mr. J. H. Ashdown's wholesale hardware establishment. Mr. Ashdown's advent in the Northwest was made in the spring of 1868. He entered the business arena in the fall of 1869 in a small frame building on the site where the present block

now stands, corner of Main and Bannatyne streets. In 1874 he moved the wooden structure to the opposite side of Main street and erected the store fronting the corner. Subsequently he built the adjoining three stories on the north, and in 1881 erected the addition that reaches to Albert street. The house does a general wholesale and retail hardware business, and employs between thirty and forty hands. Mr. Ashdown has been identified with the welfare, growth and improvement of the city ever during his residence. He was an active and leading member of the committee that secured the civic incorporation. He has been a member of the City Council two terms; and in public life he has been diligent to advance popular interests, but never ostentatious or self-seeking. Mr. Ashdown passed through the noted rebellion of 1869, and was a prisoner ten weeks.

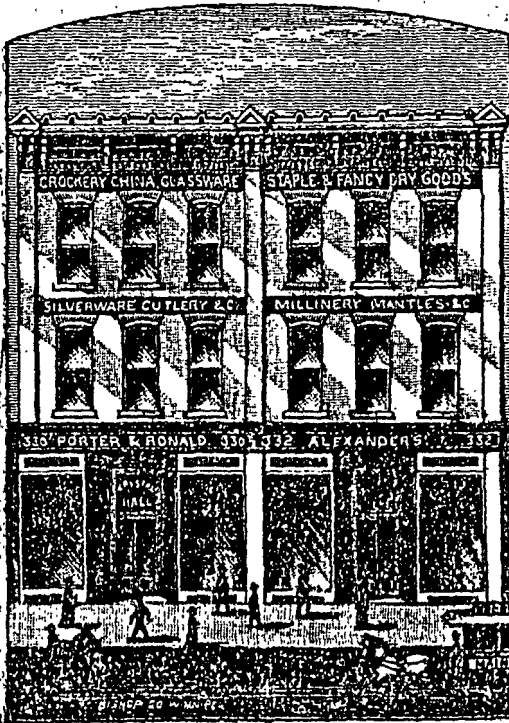
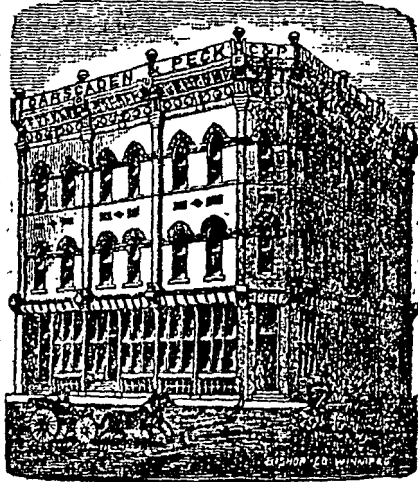
LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS.

Mr. W. H. Lyon was an early settler in Winnipeg, having started business as early as 1865. He worked along alone very successfully until 1882, when he was reinforced by Messrs. K. Mackenzie and E. Powis. In 1883 the firm moved into the large three-story white brick building they now occupy, at the corner of Albert and McDermott streets, just off of Main. They are wholesalers of groceries and provisions and have two men on the roads centering at Winnipeg. All of these gentlemen are thorough business men in the trade they have built up amply testifies.



CARSCADEN & PECK.

J. D. Carscaden and J. W. Peck, as the above-named firm, have been associated in business together, in the city, about six years, having come from Eastern Canada in 1880. In the fall of 1884 they moved into their present building. Two commercial men are kept travelling, and since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver they have made all points of any importance along and near the Pacific coast in British Columbia. A very extensive line of ready-made clothing, hats, caps and furs, exclusively wholesale, is what they take such an interest in, and that they have been rewarded by their long list of customers is palpable.

**PORTER & RONALD.**

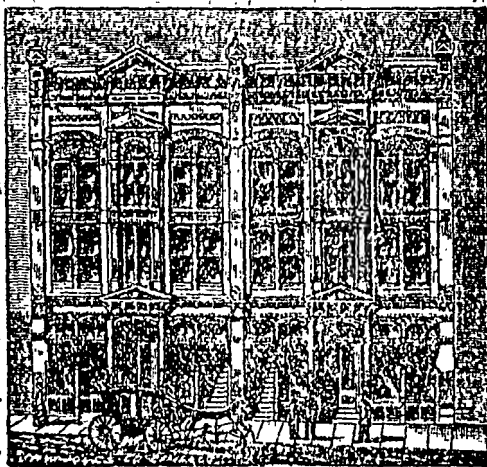
One of the most extensive wholesale and retail crockery houses in the Northwest is owned by Messrs. James Porter and W. M. Ronald under the above firm name. These gentlemen are from Toronto, and, landing in Winnipeg over six years ago, they immediately took advantage of the opening in store for them. Porter & Ronald moved into this block two years ago with a choice stock of silver, china, glass and platedware, and with two such men at the helm the trade for this line of goods has developed into a decidedly lucrative one. Thus they have built up a business that corresponds with the growth and improvement of the country, and is a credit to this great city in the Province of Manitoba.

J. ALEXANDER.

Mr. Alexander is from Bawmanville, Ont.; and has done business in Winnipeg since 1881. In 1884 he took possession of this place on Main street, and to-day there is probably no better-known retail dry goods, millinery and mantle store than this. Like his name-sake of old Mr. Alexander proposes to have his cognomen pass into history, only not as a leader of the people of a poor country, but as the Great Alexander of dry goods' fame.

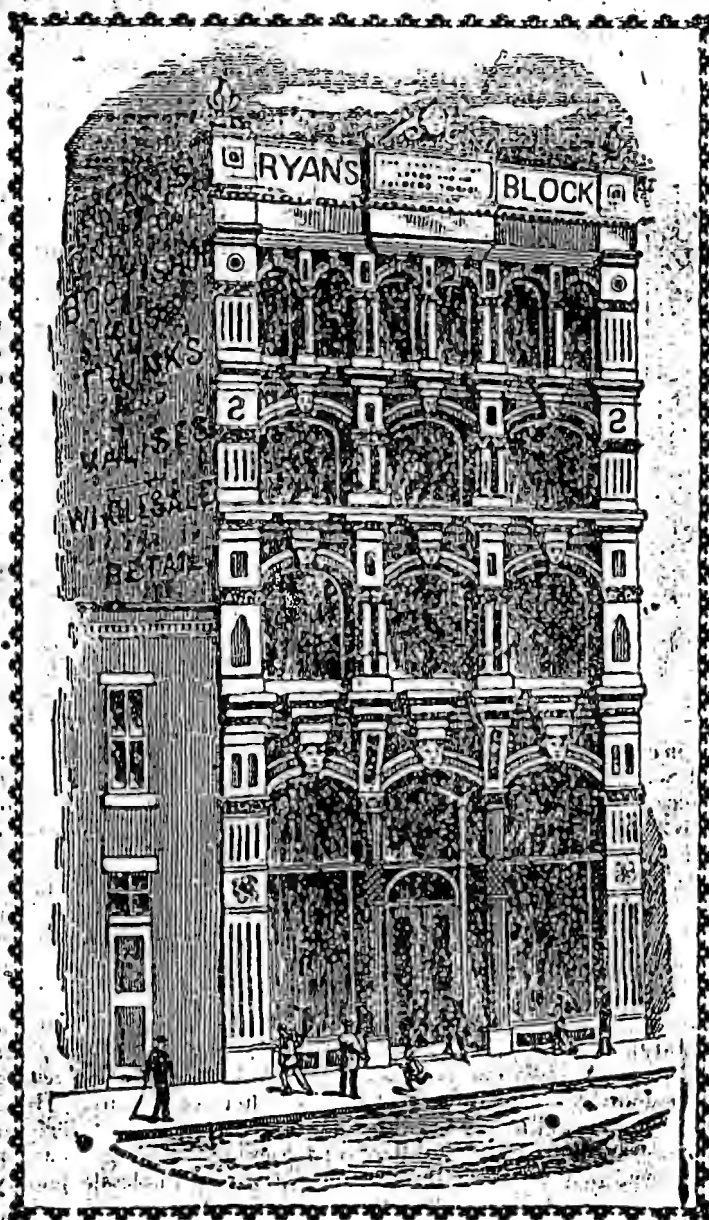
THOMAS RYAN.

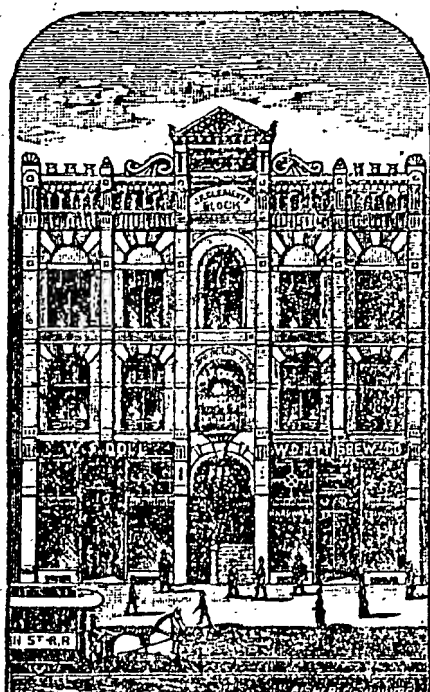
The cut opposite represents the building erected and now occupied by Thomas Ryan. Mr. Ryan is one of the oldest business men in Winnipeg. In 1874 he bid adieu to the little Town of Perth Ont., for Manitoba. Soon after reaching his destination he embarked in the retail boot and shoe business in Winnipeg. From the inception his business has kept pace with the growth and development of the Northwest, and by a strict adherence to his financial interests he has been crowned with success. In 1883, finding the demands of his rapidly growing business required larger and more commodious quarters, and better facilities for handling the goods, he conceived the erection of the present building. And in that year it was completed. Thus from an insignificant retail store, in a one-story building, selling only domestic goods, Mr. Ryan's has developed into a large wholesale business. He imports both English and American boots, shoes and rubber goods, and carries as complete and fine a stock as can be found in the West. Mr. Ryan is serving his second term as a member of the City Council, and has shown himself untiring in working for the advancement and interests of the city. His many friends are anxious to support him for Mayor at the municipal election in December.



G. F. & J. GALT.

G. F. Galt is from Toronto, and Mr. J. Galt originally resided in Montreal. In January of 1882 they commenced business in the wholesale grocery and provision line, and in 1884 moved into the three-story brick on Princess between Ross and Market, now occupied by them. The business of Messrs. G. F. & J. Galt has grown to large proportions, and several commercial men are constantly travelling to supply the trade.





J. R. CLEMENTS.

The J. R. Clements' Block, Nos. 523 and 525 Main street, was built in 1884 at a cost of \$30,000, by J. R. Clements of Crookston, Minnesota. The building was designed by the architects, Barber & Barber. It is three stories, exclusive of basement, and is constructed of red-pressed brick with Ohio sandstone trimmings. Mr. Clements resides in Minnesota, but has large interests in Winnipeg. Besides his business blocks, we present in this work, he owns a great deal of residence property and Main street real estate. Mr. George E. Banning, of the lumber firm of Dick, Banning & Company, is Mr. Clements' agent at Winnipeg. The following is a list of those doing business in the block:

J. A. Wood—In 1884 Mr. Wood moved into the store adjoining Pettigrew on the north. He carries a full and first class stock of wines, liquors and cigars for the wholesale trade. Two bonded warehouses are

found necessary in the direct importation of goods from Europe and the United States. The house is represented throughout the Province by travelling men, and the business shows a wholesome increase every year. Mr. Wood is from Toronto, but has no desire to return to the East since going into business in Winnipeg.

W. D. Pettigrew & Company—This firm is yet in its infancy, having been in existence less than a year. Two commercial travelers are kept constantly on the road between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast. The firm carries a very large and well-assorted stock of shelf and heavy hardware, which they both wholesale and retail.

W. F. Doll—There is but one exclusively wholesale jewelry house in Manitoba, and that is operated by Mr. W. F. Doll. About March 1, 1886, Mr. Doll came to this city from Toronto, and from that time to the present he has given his undivided attention to the wholesaling of jewelry. He uses two rooms on the second floor, above the ground, for offices and the sample department, and a half of the third floor, of the entire building, as a warehouse. It can be said that this is the furthest north of any wholesale jewelry house in America. Mr. Doll is satisfactorily impressed with Winnipeg.

Thomson & Macdonald—Messrs. E. Thomson and J. M. Macdonald constitute this partnership. These gentlemen have been in Winnipeg over five years, in which time they have built up a creditable business. Their rooms are over Pettigrew & Company, where they represent the well-known firms of Robertson, Linton & Company, dry goods importers, and James Whitham & Company, wholesale boots and shoes, both of Montreal. The present quarters have been occupied by them since the completion of the building in 1884.

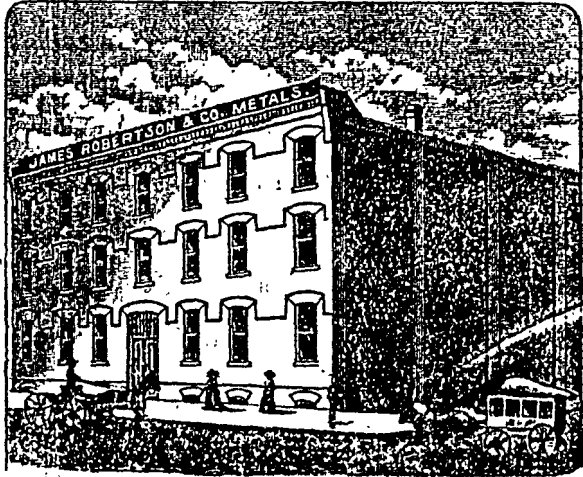
Dr. M. C. Clarke—Directly over J. A. Wood's Dr. Clarke has three large and well-furnished rooms, all of which are required in his extensive practice of dentistry. He has been in the city about four years, and in this office since September, 1885. Mr. Clarke is originally from Prince Edwards Island.

Bolster & Maclean—These gentlemen have been practicing law several years in Winnipeg, and moved into the front rooms over W. D. Pettigrew's in 1884. They form a strong team of barristers, and are favored with cases in all the courts.

W. B. Gillett—In rooms adjoining Bolster & Maclean is found W. B. Gillett representing the Ontario and London Investment Company. Mr. Gillett has been manager of the Winnipeg branch of this company since 1884.

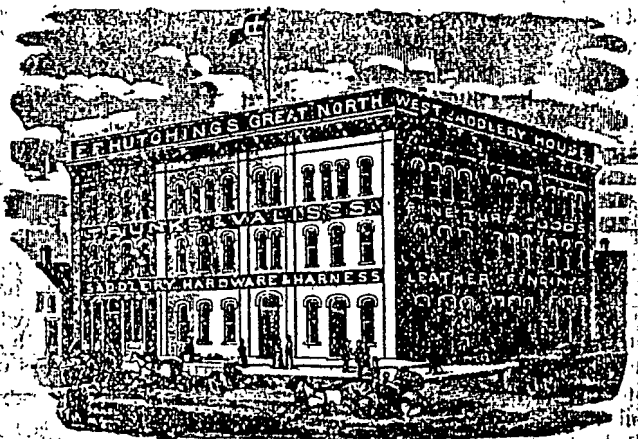
JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.

This is located at 11 McWilliam-street, and is a branch of the widely-known house of James Robertson's, of Montreal, manufacturer of white lead, lead pipe and saws. Mr. Robertson also has branch houses at Toronto, Ont.; St. Johns, N. B.; and Baltimore, Md. The Winnipeg branch has been in existence since June, 1882, and was moved into the present quarters in the spring of 1883. This house carries a full stock of all kinds of heavy metals, tinsmiths' plumbers' and fitters' supplies, and are manufacturers of lead pipe, shot, whitelead, putty linseed oil etc. Messrs. James Robertson & Co. have had a very satisfactory business since they have been in Winnipeg, having increased very rapidly the last year, and they are proud to say there is a great improvement this over previous years, and that aside from the increased volume of business, payments have been much better.



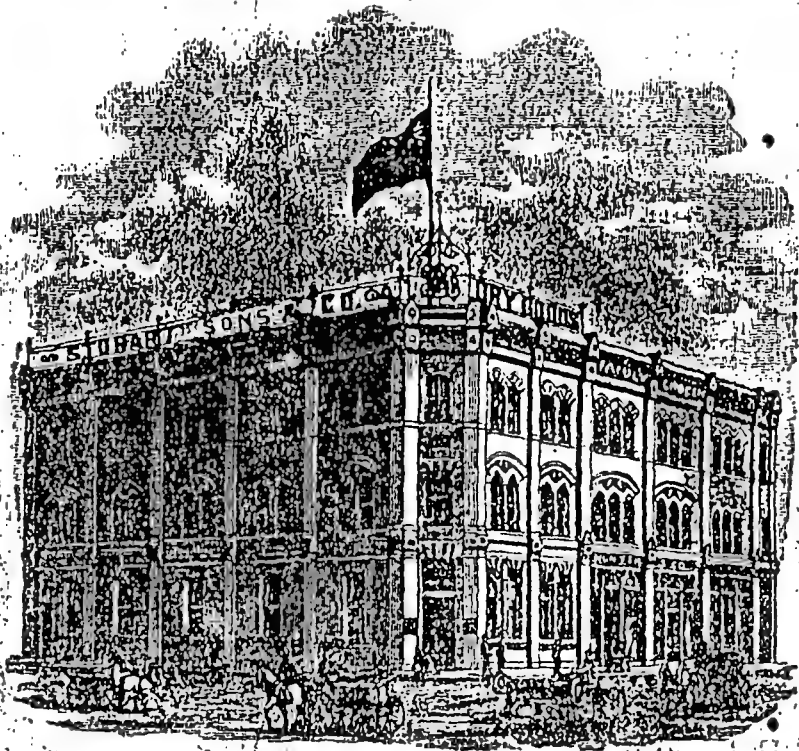
E. F. HUTCHINGS.

Mr. Hutchings is proprietor of the mammoth wholesale and retail harness and leather establishment on Main street, near the corner of McDermott. He came to Winnipeg in 1876 from Newboro, Ont., and entered business with his late partner, Mr. Stalker, under the firm name of Stalker & Hutchings. Under this style the firm continued until Mr. Stalker's demise, in 1883. In this year Mr. Hutchings became sole proprietor, and he has continued to prosper in business as well since as E. F. Hutchings as he did in the pioneer firm of Stalker & Hutchings. In 1883 he moved into this building, known as the Brunswick Block, three stories high, and 25x70 feet on the ground, filled from cellar to garret with harness, leather, trunks, valises and all other goods in this line. Mr. Hutchings uses three large warehouses, and has a factory employing about 35 men. Besides the manufacture of harness, etc.



in the factory he is turning out cow-boy saddles and bridles expressly for the western trade. He is fast driving American goods into the beautiful "beyond the seas," and substituting those of his own manufacture. For energy and general business qualifications he is unsurpassed and unsurpassable, being a shrewd financier and manager, which is substantiated by the fact that during the late depression he bought out five firms in rapid succession and placed the goods on his own shelves. He makes a specialty of jobbing, having two commercial travelers constantly on the move from Winnipeg to the Pacific. No firm in the golden belt of the glorious Northwest has sustained a reputation of reliability in comparison to Mr. Hutchings, his trade being surpassed by none, and his business foundation a criterion for strict business capacity.

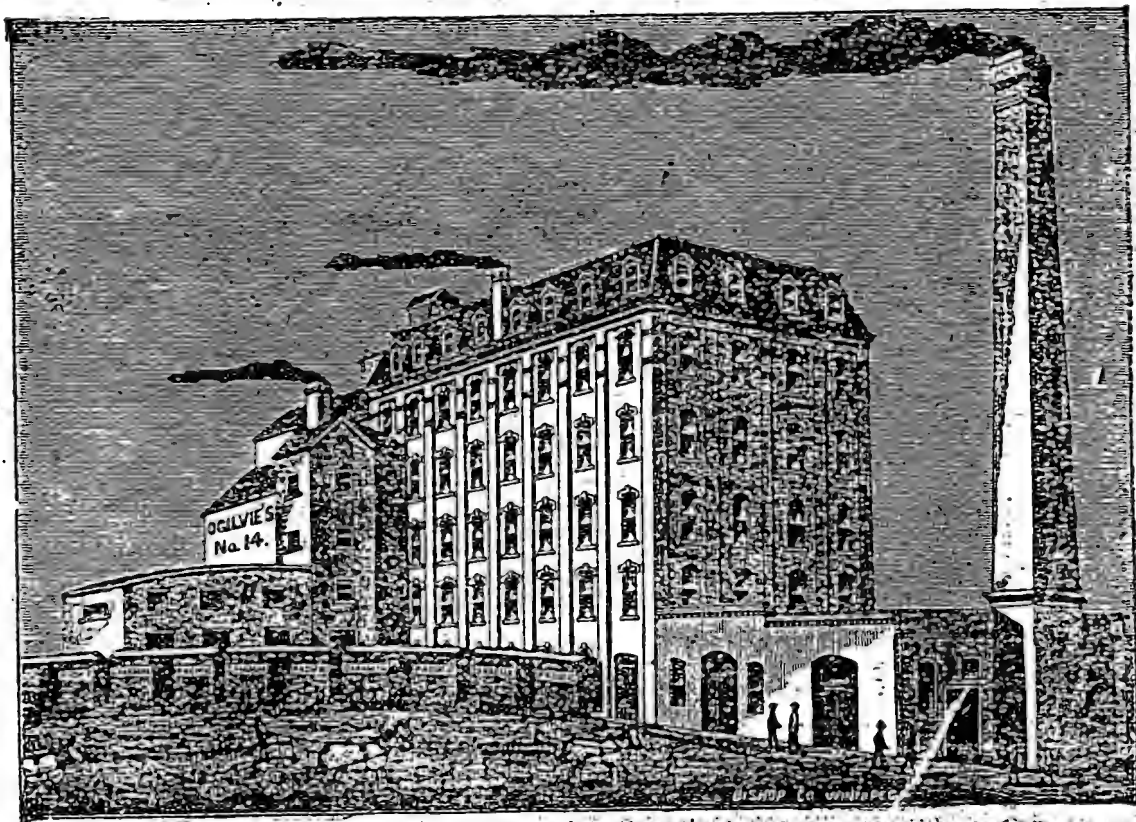
Winnipeg is proud in the possession of sixteen churches. A large number of these edifices are imposing, and organizations of every denomination are found.



STOBART, SON & COMPANY.

The wholesale dry goods establishment, which has occupied the large white brick building at the corner of Portage avenue and Smith street since its erection in 1882, is one of the oldest in the city. William Stobart of England has been identified with the house since 1874, the present firm succeeding Stobart, Eden & Company in 1883, and it has continued to enlarge and increase the large and extensive business of its predecessor from the time. Fred W. Stobart, the junior member of the firm, is the manager, his father yet residing in the old country. The house has two commercial travelers on the road from Port Arthur on the east to the Pacific coast on the west, covering a distance of 2,000 miles. Mr. Stobart reports a large, natural increase in trade to date this year over the corresponding period of 1885.

Through the commencement of work on the Hudson's Bay Railway the prospects of 1887 have received a new and substantial impetus. Several large structures are projected and an early spring will see work under way.



THE OGILVIE ROLLER MILL.

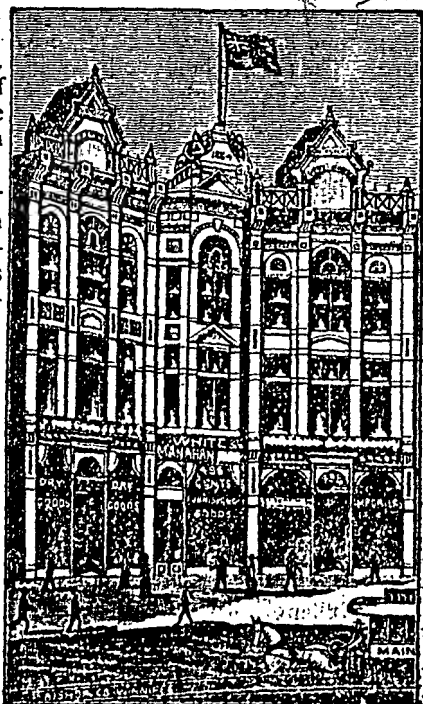
JOHN OGILVIE.

The magnificent flour mills, as seen on the opposite page, was erected in 1881, by Mr. John Ogilvie of Montreal. The mill is constructed of white brick; is six-stories high; 125 feet long by 52 wide, and has a capacity of 900 barrels per day. The flour is of the latest patent process, it is held in good demand wherever it has been used, and is shipped direct from Winnipeg to England and as far west as Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Ogilvie has had faith in Manitoba since his first visit, as was substantially ratified by the early erection of "Ogilvie's No. 14." The Ogilvie Milling Company have sixteen elevators in the Province of Manitoba, and have wheat buyers at twenty-three stations. Mr. John Ogilvie was in the city six weeks, prior to Oct. 15, 1886, on a visit of inspection. He pronounces the average yield, per acre, in Manitoba, at 18 bushels, of which 95 per cent. will grade No. 1 hard. Mr. Ogilvie also has two mills in Montreal, and two in Ontario, which, in connection with the "No. 14," will have a combined capacity of 5,000 barrels per day. He speaks very highly of Manitoba as an agricultural district, and pronounces it the greatest known wheat country.

THE COURT BLOCK.

This block was built in 1884 by Mr. J. R. Clements. It is constructed of red-pressed brick with Ohio sand-stone trimmings. And is located on Main near the corner of William street.

Preston & Norris:—In September last, Messrs. N. R. Preston and John Norris, both of whom came from Ontario, in 1882, joined hands and fortunes in this partnership, in No. 494. Previous to their embarking in business they had been in the employ of Mr. J. Alexander, but their ambitions run higher than a clerkship, in a line in which they were so well versed, consequently the creation of a new dry goods house. Already Messrs Preston & Norris have made themselves felt, and their reputation as energetic, thorough and honest business men is established throughout this great city as importers of staple and fancy dry goods, gents' furnishings, furs, etc., they are unexcelled and are deserving of all the patronage the people can heap upon them.



White & Manahan.—Mr. W. G. White is from Iowa, and E. C. Manahan came from Ontario. In 1882 these gentlemen formed a partnership, and have continued to do a profitable business in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods. Less than two years ago they moved into this block. No. 496.

Cummings & Company.—W. Cummings and A. E. Thompson, both of Quebec, constitute this firm. They have been doing business in Winnipeg the last four years, and moved into 498 Main street about a year and a half ago. Cummings & Co. carry a very large stock of groceries for the wholesale and retail trade.

W. S. Rough.—Mr. Rough represents the wholesale dry goods house of John Macdonald & Co., of Toronto. He has had an office on the second floor over a year.

St. Andrews Society.—The society meets on the first Tuesday of every month in the hall on the second floor of this building. Capt. W. Clark is president; Andrew McKenzie, secretary, and Robert Strong, treasurer.

The Winnipeg Business College.—This institution was founded in 1882 by Eden & Lindsay who managed it until 1885, when Prof. S. F. Phelan came from Simcoe, Ont., and assumed charge. In April last Mr. G. M. McCurg of Middlesex County, Ont., started a telegraph school in connection with the college, and has been assisted since August by Mr. John Cooper of the same place. The college holds both day and night schools in each department. It has a very large attendance which is steadily on the increase.

The Industrial news.—On the third floor of this building is the editor and manager's office of the Industrial News, a five column quarto published weekly in the interest of fraternity, co-operation and labor by Pioneer Assembly K. of L. The paper is ably edited by Mr. D. G. S. Connery, and is a true exponent of the cause it advocates.

M. Bryan & Company.—This firm has represented the Carling Brewing and Malting Company throughout the Northwest since 1882. The office of the firm is on the second floor, which they moved into upon the completion of the building. They also wholesale cigars, among which they have many choice brands.

O. H. Clark.—Mr. Clark is a young and promising barrister occupying room No. 9 on the second floor. He has resided in Manitoba over seven years, and practiced law in Winnipeg since 1881. Mr. Clark is from London, Ont.

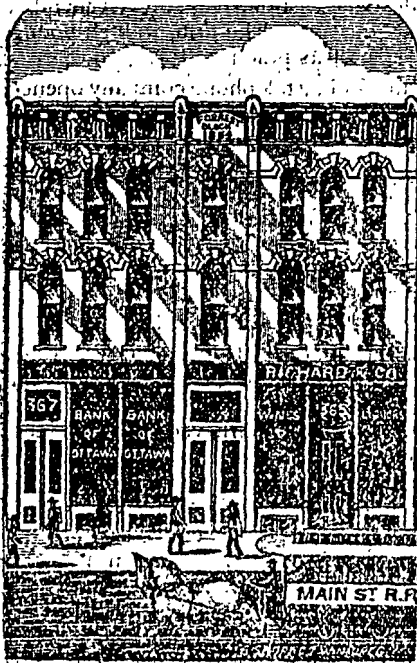
W. T. Rutherford.—About a year ago, after closing business in London, Ont., Mr. Rutherford sought out Winnipeg, and found a suitable office on the second floor of this building, where he is now doing a wholesale cigar business. His leading brand bears his own initials, "W. T. R."

W. Williams.—Rooms Nos. 7 and 8 are used by Mr. Williams, who is agent for the wholesale boot and shoe houses of James McCready & Company and George T. Slater, both of Montreal. Mr. Williams has been in the city about two years.

J. G. Morgan—The New York Life Insurance Company is represented in Manitoba, the Northwest Territory and British Columbia by Mr. Morgan, the general Northwestern agent. Mr. Morgan has been in the insurance line in Winnipeg five years, and in this block the past year. Mr. J. M. Bateman has been in the office since February, this year, and has charge in Mr. Morgan's absence. Both are from Ontario.

S. A. Rowbotham—Mr. Rowbotham is a real estate and financial agent. He has been in business in the city since 1882, and in his office on the second floor of this building two years. He is from England, but has gilded himself with the many attractions of this country.

A. Monkman—For more than seven years Mr. Monkman has given his attention to litigation in this city, the last two years having been spent in his present office on the second floor. He is a notary, and commissioner for Ontario, the Province from which he hails.



RICHARD & CO.

Richard & Co. started business in 1880, and moved into this block in the fall of 1884. They have a large and complete stock of wines, liquors and cigars, expressly for the wholesale trade, and have commercial men on all the roads centering at Winnipeg. Mr. J. A. Richard is from the Province of Quebec, and is now a leading business man of the city.

Bank of Ottawa—A branch of the Bank of Ottawa, Ont., was established about four years ago, moving into the block on Main, between Lombard and Water streets, in the spring of 1885. The institution does a general banking and exchange business. Mr. T. H. Matthewson is manager.

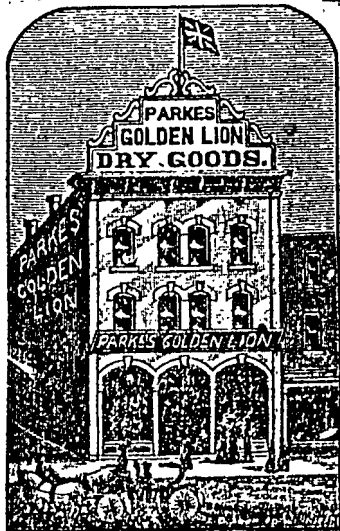
Dun, Wiman & Company—Mr. A. C. Matthews, originally from Toronto, has been the manager of Dun, Wiman & Company's commercial agency of New York, since the establishment of the Winnipeg branch in 1881. The office was moved into this block, in the front, over the bank, in December, 1884. A financial and commercial standing is kept on file of the whole busi-

ness community for the safety of wholesale merchants. A collection bureau is also in connection with the agency, and the 110 offices in Canada, the States and Europe, centering at New York, enable the Company to follow up any collection. Mr. Matthews, the manager, has been in the employ of Dun, Wiman & Company fourteen years, having first entered the service at Memphis, Tenn, and worked up to Winnipeg.

Imperial Oil Company.—The Winnipeg branch of the Imperial Oil Company, of London and Petrolia, Ont., has an office in the front of this block, over Richard & Co. The Company has done business in the city since 1880, with Mr. H. E. Sharpe as manager. The Company handles all kinds of machine and lebricating oil, and pronounces the trade in that line very satisfactory.

Prendergast & Turnbull.—About a year ago Messrs. Prendergast of Quebec, and H. Turnbull of Ontario, formed a law partnership, and have a law office on the second floor. Both gentlemen have been residents of the country about four years. Mr. Prendergast resides at St. Boniface, and is a member of the Provincial Legislature from that district. The firm, though young, expresses entire satisfaction with the increase of its practice.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.—The telephone company opened an exchange in Winnipeg, in May, 1881. The whole third flat of this block is used in the transaction of business, having moved into it in December, 1884. Five hundred and twenty-five exchanges are out, which give permanent employment to twenty-two hands. Mr. F. G. Walsh is manager, and has been since the opening of business in the city. Mr. Walsh says there is a greater number of telephones in use in Winnipeg, per capita, than any other city in the United States or Canada.

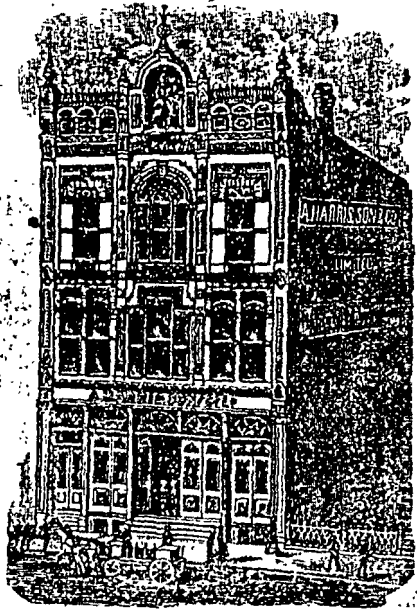


G. H. PARKS.

G. H. Parks left Manchester, Eng., nearly three years ago, and came to Canada. After stopping in Montreal about nine months he journeyed to Winnipeg. He embarked in the retail dry goods and carpet business immediately upon his arrival in the city, in this three-story block, one of the first brick structures erected in the place. Parks' Golden Lion is widely and favorably known throughout the Province, and Mr. Parks' pristine energy and irrepressible vigor has given it the popularity it so richly deserves. His executive ability, as the manager of this house, is thoroughly established, having built up a most substantial business in the short time he has been located in the city.

A. HARRIS, SON & CO.

A. Harris, Son & Co. is undoubtedly one of the oldest firms, handling machines, in the history of the Province. In the year 1872 the late Mr. Banning, of the lumber firm of Dick & Banning, first represented the Company in the Northwest. In 1879 they built a three-story brick, on the corner of Main and Market streets, but in the spring of 1882 they sold it and erected the three-story brick, with basement, on Market Square. They sell the Brantford harvester and binder, mowers, reapers, seeders and horse rakes, manufactured at their own shops at Brantford, Ont. They handle a full line of plows and wagons of which they make a specialty, and the Spright wagon. They are agents for the Minnesota Chief and Climax threshers, and also sell binding-cord and wire. Mr. J. H. Houser, who has been identified with the firm for years at Brantford, has been secretary of the Winnipeg department since 1880, and L. M. Jones who has also been in the employ of the Company a number of years, has been the western manager since 1879, the year of opening business in Winnipeg.

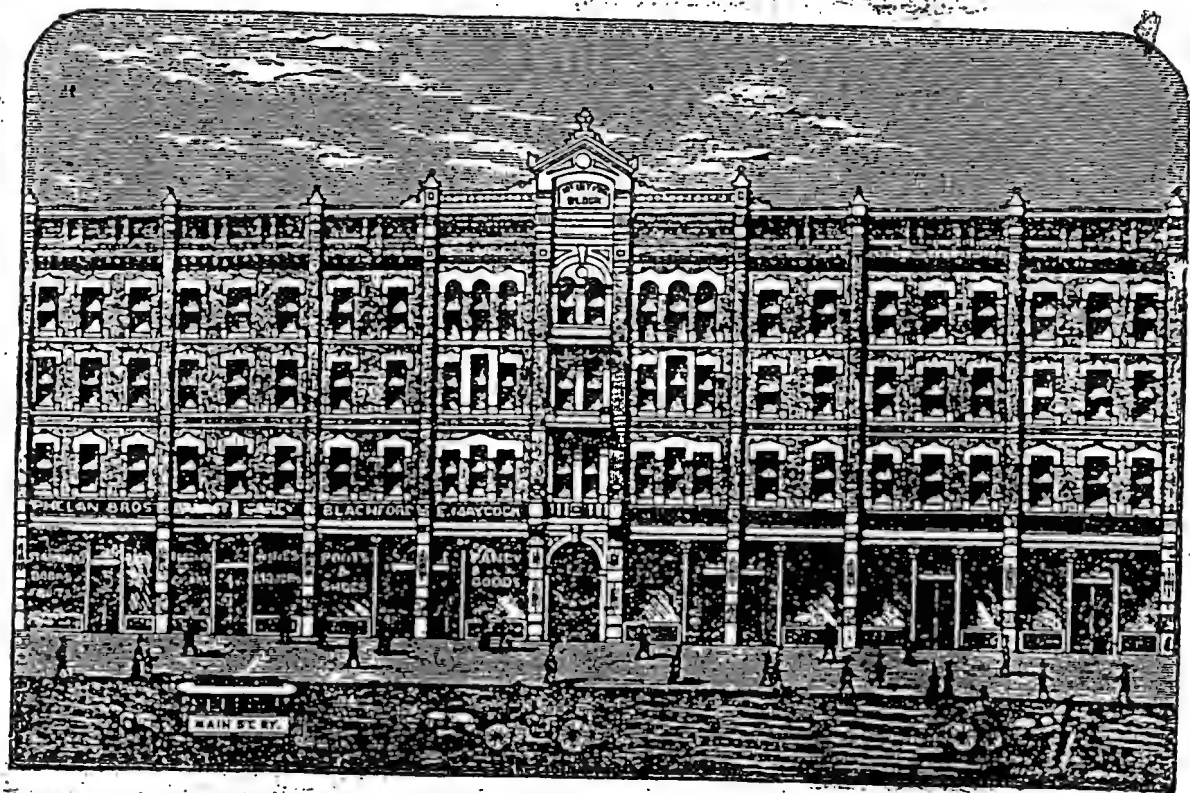


Mr. W. G. Fonseca who advertises real estate on page 43 of this publication, is a pioneer settler. He was a member of the first council, in 1874, and has represented the north ward of the city in the council chamber some six terms. Mr. Fonseca is an old and respected citizen of Winnipeg. He has been a prominent light in her business columns for years, and his integrity of character is beyond reproach.

In comparison with other years there has not, perhaps, been as much building in the city during 1886, as could be expected. But the erection of some half dozen large three-story brick blocks and a large number of two-story brick buildings, besides a corresponding number of houses in the resident portions of the city, amply illustrate the fact that the city of Winnipeg is growing in wealth as well as population.

Two lager beer breweries supply the city and province with keg and bottle beer. The superiority of their manufacture makes the demand for foreign importations very meagre.

The Hudson's Bay Company have nearly completed a large mill and elevator.



McINTYRE BLOCK,

ALEXANDER MCINTYRE.

In the spring of 1871 Mr. McIntyre arrived in Winnipeg on the first boat of the season, coming down the Red River. In 1884 he commenced the erection of the imposing structure on Main, at the head of Lombard street, which the cut on the opposite page illustrates. There is yet 53 feet of the block as shown in the cut, to be built, and this addition Mr. McIntyre hopes to complete next year. He occupies No. 406 as a wholesale liquor store, where he handles wines, liquors and cigars, and directly imports foreign and American goods. Mr. McIntyre lived in Ontario a number of years, but has made Winnipeg his permanent home for the last sixteen years, eleven of which he has been in business. The following are some of the occupants of the building :

Phelan Bros.—In No. 404; this firm has been in the city about five years, in the book, stationary and fruit line. Mr. E. D. Phelan has the management, his brother being in the east.

W. T. Harris.—In No. 404½; Mr. Harris has a large and costly display of Jewellery, consisting of gold and silver watches, clocks, electro-plated ware, diamonds, etc. Mr. Harris is from London, England, and later from Toronto, Ont. He has been in the city some four years, and in this block about two years.

W. D. Blanchford.—The city of Toronto was Mr. Blanchford's home prior to his locating in this city. He has been retailing boots and shoes here for nearly six years, and in this block about two years.

Edward Maycock.—Mr. Maycock formerly lived at Woodstock, Ont., but has been in business in this city about seven years, the last two in No. 408 this block. He carries the most extensive stock of toys, fancy goods, wools, etc., in the city.

Taaffee Bros.—E. H. and W. J. Taaffee are young men of good business ability. The former has been in the city since 1880, and the latter came in 1882. They moved in No. 410 which has just been completed, in October, 1886, with a full stock of ready-made clothing, furs and gents' furnishings. W. J. is the manager of this store, and his brother has a clothing emporium near the C.P.R. depot.

Munson & Allan.—At the top of the stairs on the second floor, J. H. D. Munson and G. W. Allan, occupy several rooms, as the law firm as given above. They are both from Ontario, and have been in partnership since 1882. They are barristers, attorneys and solicitors.

Vivian & Curran.—Messrs. H. Vivian and J. P. Curran, both of eastern Canada, the former leaving there in 1880 and the latter in '81. They have been partners in the law since last April.

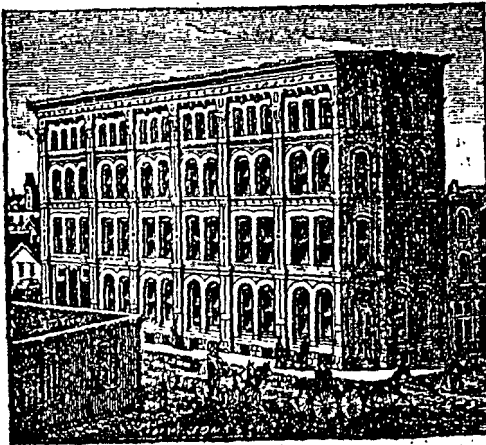
Richards, Brophy & Darby.—A. E. Richards is from Brockville, Ont.; G. F. Brophy, Ottawa, and J. W. E. Darby comes from Nova Scotia. They are barristers and attorneys, and have been practicing in Winnipeg as the above firm since September, 1884.

Macbeth, Macbeth & Sutherland—Messrs. John Macbeth, R. G. Macbeth and R. R. Sutherland, member of Provincial Parliament, constitute the firm. The two former are sons of the late Robert Macketh of Kildonan, and the latter is the younger son of Senator Sutherland, of the same place. The Messrs Macbeth, Macbeth & Sutherland have several rooms on the second floor, for the practice of law. They are also solicitors and money investors.

Patterson & Baker.—George Patterson, late of the law firm of Laidlaw & Patterson, of Hamilton, Ont., and G. W. Baker, of Ottawa, form the above partnership. They are barristers, attorneys, etc. Mr. Harry Ferguson is clerk.

Macdonald & Cameron.—P. A. Macdonald and J. D. Cameron, both of Ontario, have been practicing law in Winnipeg two years, as the partnership as given. Their office is at the head of the first flight of stairs.

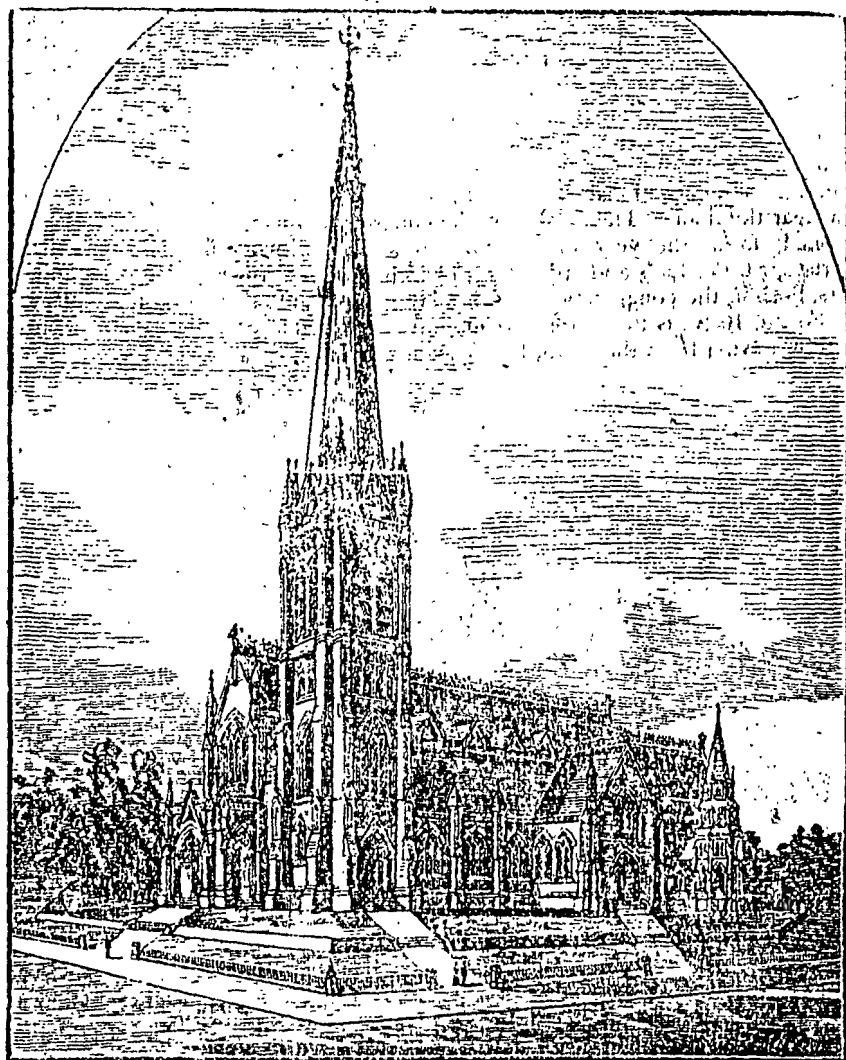
WHITLA & CO.



This white-brick, four-story building, above the basement, was erected in 1882, and fronts McDermott St., corner of Albert. Mr. Whitla has been an occupant since its completion. He came from Monaghan, Ireland, nineteen years ago, settled in eastern Canada, and subsequently came to Winnipeg. Mr. Whitla has been in the wholesale dry goods business in this city nearly eight years. He has two commercial travellers doing the trade west of this point, to the Pacific slope. The house of Whitla & Company is well known throughout this section in the dry goods line.

W. E. SANFORD & Co.

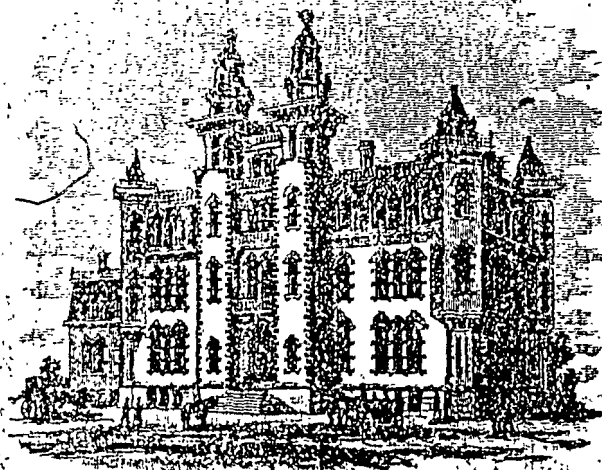
Toward the rear of this magnificent structure, fronting on Albert street is the wholesale clothing establishment of W. E. Sanford & Co., being a branch of the old established house of W. E. Sanford & Co., of Hamilton, Ont. This branch has been in existence since 1882, under the able management of Mr. R. I. Riley, of Hamilton. The house is represented as far west as Moosejaw, by Mr. C. F. Church, of Hamilton, who is a thorough pioneer and has been in the employ of the house for over fifteen years. Mr. W. S. Alley is the genial representative west of Moosejaw. The house enjoys a very large trade and will always be one of the leading houses of Winnipeg as Mr. Riley, the manager, says, "we will stay till Gabriel blows his trumpet."



HOLY TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Work was commenced on this magnificent and imposing edifice in 1883, and it was formally opened in 1884. The spire, as shown in the cut, which is to be 200 feet in height, is not as yet completed, but will be finished upon a sale of a portion of the church property on Portage avenue. The building

is constructed of native limestone. The quoins, copings, battlements, steps, etc., are from the Selkirk quarries, twenty miles northeast of Winnipeg; the rubble stone and picked facings from Stoney Mountain; the carved apexes of pinnacles, capitals, shafts, and bases of columns, of free-stone from Ohio, and the black marble columns in the Chancel were shipped from Belgian. The total length of the nave and chancel is 150 feet, and the width of the nave is 56 feet. The seating capacity is 1000, exclusive of the choir, which will accommodate an additional 40. All the pews are taken, with the exception of a few near the door. The growth of the congregation has been steady and very marked from the year of its organization. Notwithstanding the fact that Christ's, St. George's and All Saints' churches have grown out of it its numbers, both in the congregation and Sunday school, are well sustained. Rev. O. Fortin, B. A., is the rector. It might be said that he is father of the organization, having been the rector fully eleven years.



MANITOBA COLLEGE.

Three daily papers, the Free Press as a morning and the Manitoban and Sun as afternoon publications, furnish the news of the world. Each is a credit to the city it represents.

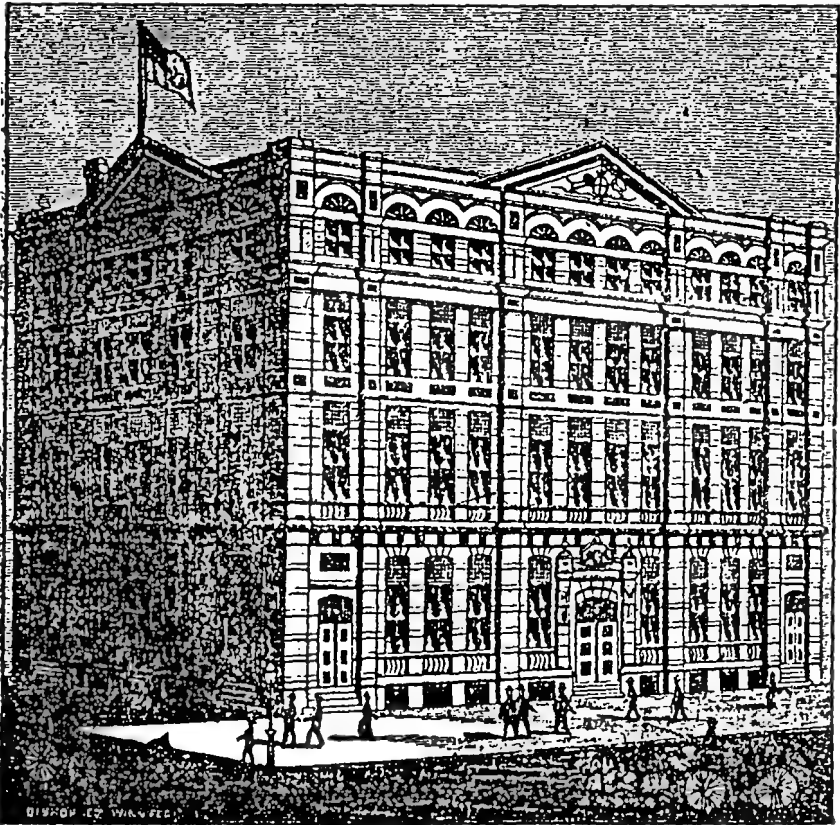
The opening up of the Canadian Pacific road to the Pacific coast has greatly augmented the wholesale and jobbing interests of the city.

Senator John Shultz, who owns thousands of acres of rolling prairie contiguous to Winnipeg, has expressed his intention of opening up a number of twenty and fifty-acre farms during 1887.

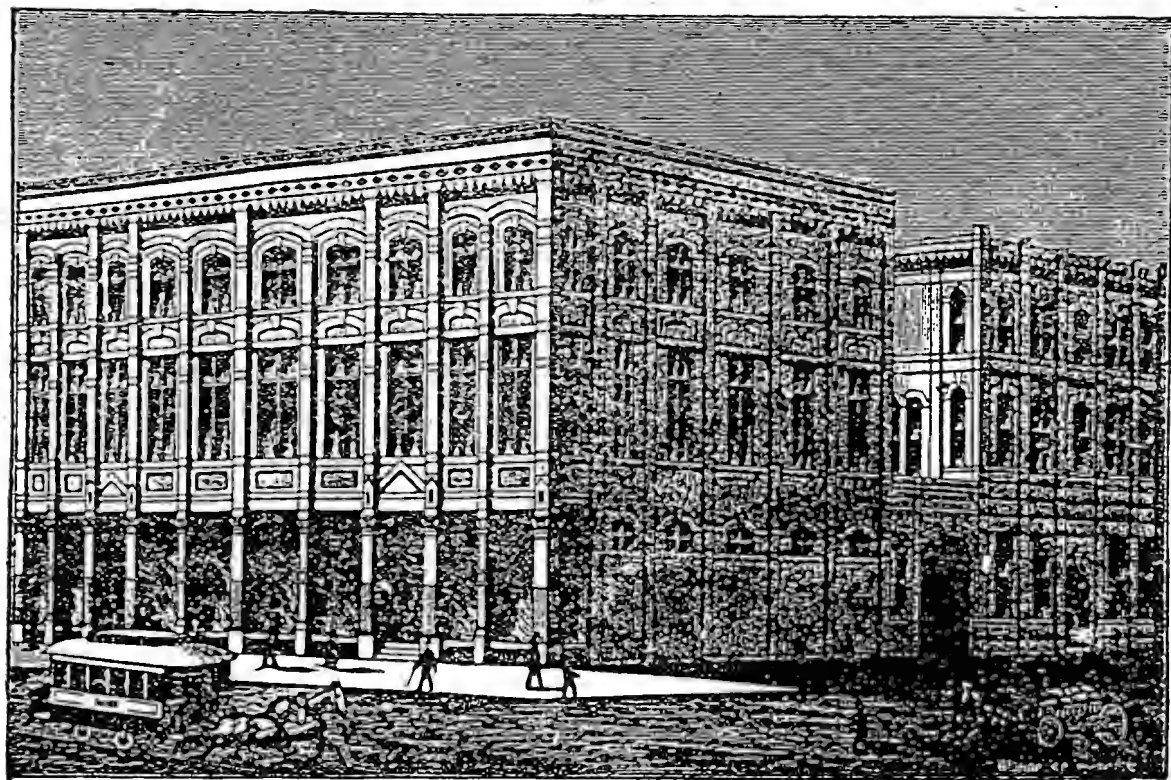
Forty miles of the Hudson's Bay Railway will be finished before the 1st of January, 1887.

Mr. W. Clarkson, the merchant tailor, who has an advertisement on page 46, has a well-established reputation as a first-class cutter and fitter, and is deserving of a good share of the public patronage.

The new Winnipeg postoffice building is nearly ready for occupancy. It is constructed of red-pressed brick with sand-stone trimmings, and is four stories, above the basement, in height.



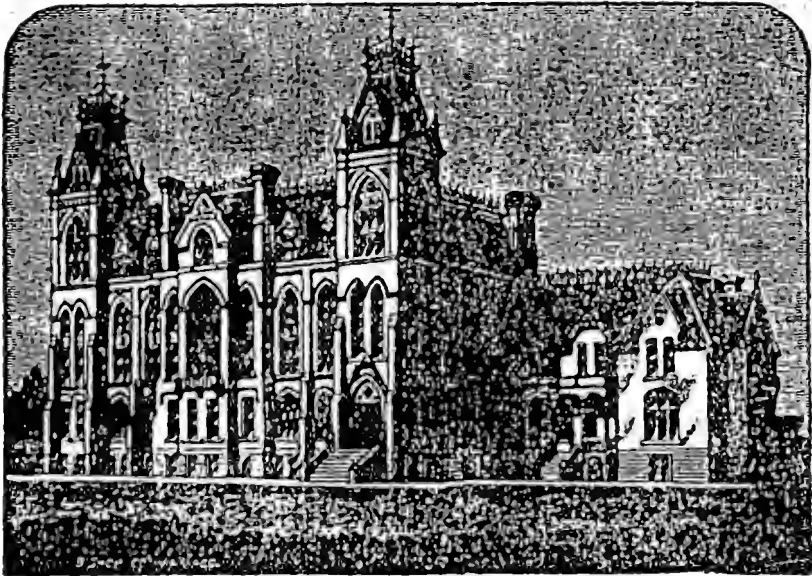
NEW POSTOFFICE, WINNIPEG.



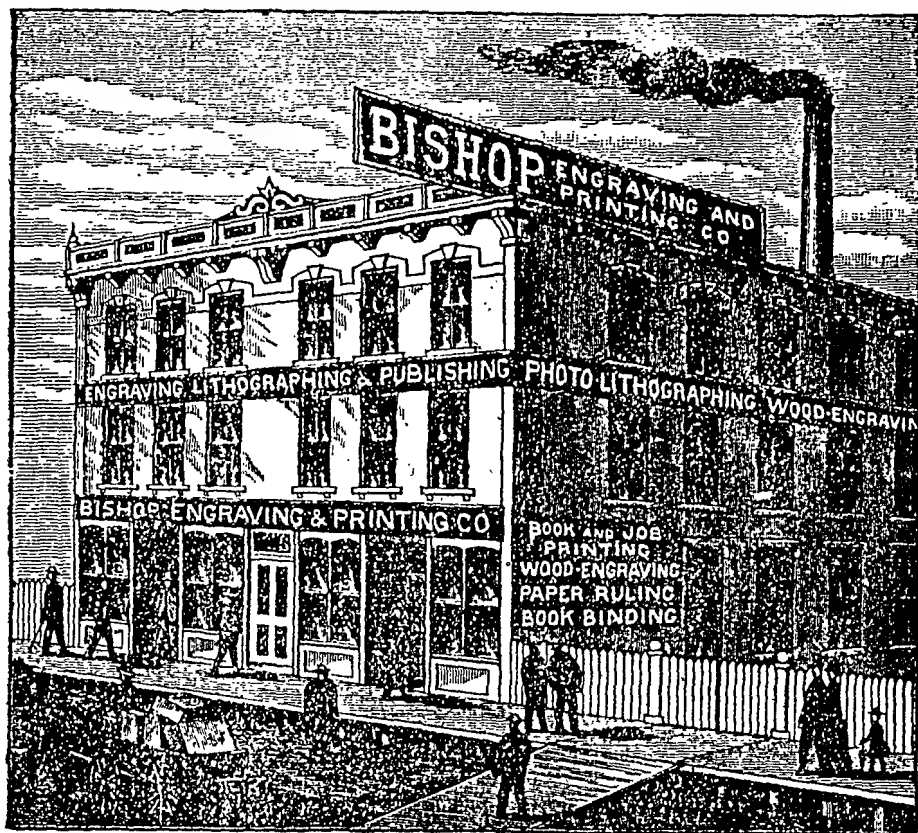
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS.



PRESBYTERIAN CHUR. H.



ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY.



H. BUCKLE & SONS.

This firm has been in business in the city several years, and is well known as the leading paper-bag house in Winnipeg. Owing to the large increase in work, in all their lines of printing, of late Messrs. H. Buckle & Sons have found it expedient to enlarge their facilities for printing, and have secured the extensive plant formerly owned by the Bishop Engraving and Printing Company.

The F. P. T. Laundry, No. 7 Alexander street, west, is run by Mr. T. W. Douglas. The advertisement on page 43 will serve to tell the reader of its many good qualities. Mr. Douglas started this laundry but a few months ago, and by dint of his able management he has secured a long list of customers.

W. G. FONSECA,

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Offers for sale city lots in all localities, on terms to suit purchaser.

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All work called for and delivered prompt on time. Superior to best Chinese work. Special rates for large orders. All work done by hand. No injurious substances used. Telephone. Mending done.

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A COMPLETE STOCK OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE AND CHINA.

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Being Slaughtered at

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One door south of C.P.R. City Ticket office, and directly opposite Thomas Ryan's. Go on farther north until you strike

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Wellbaird's old stand, nearly opposite the "The Cheap Store," (where they are always known to sell Dry Goods of all descriptions cheaper than any other house in the city.) And you will also find "Rodger's Store" there, with a full line of (bankrupt stocks as usual) Boots and Shoes, Over-shoes, Mits, Gloves, and Moccasins. Selling cheaper than any other firm in the city. As for Dry Goods we have a very large line of all descriptions at our original store,

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Coming on cold weather, or even if it keeps fine, don't miss calling at any of the above three stores, where you will find the best goods for far less money than any other place in the city.

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